PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Reg

three your last annual assembling another for of health and bountiful harvests has seed. And while it has not pleased the Asglety to bless us with a return of peace, we in but press on, guided by the best light Here us, trusting that in His own good itemed wise way, all will yet he well. The correspondence kneshing foreign affairanch has taken place during the last year in rewith submitted, in virtual compliance with equent to that effect, saide by the House of presentative near the close of the last seem of Congress.

Representatives near the close of the last section of Congress.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has assually been at former periods, it is certainly more actifactory than a nation so thin popily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June but there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so may seek and unnecessarily, as we think, recognised the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which mas proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards held it has national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

ion we have forborne from taking controversy between foreign states, a parties or factions in such states tempted no propagandism, and no-t no revolution. But we have left are attempted to propagatates, and ac-redged to revolution. But we have left very nation the exclusive conduct and agement of its own affairs. Our struggle-been, of course, contemplated by foreign as with reference less to its own merics, to its supposed, and often exaggerate of-and consequences resulting to those na-themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on act of this government, even if it were just, id certainly be unwise, e treaty with Great Britain for the sup-sion of the slave trade has been put into action with a good prospect of complete ess. It is an occasion of special pleasure knowledge that the execution of it, on the of her Majesty's government has been sed with a paious respect for the authority to United States, and the rights of their d and loyal citisens.

mon interest in preserving peace and framecable. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so,
ar as possible, neard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly
powers. There is still, however, a large and
augmenting number of doubtful cases upon
which the government is unable to agree with
the governments whose protection is camually
by the claimants. There are, moreover, many
cases in which the United States, or their citireas, suffer wrongs from the naval or military
authorities of foreign rations, which the govexaments of those states are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed in means or
the foreign states, this interested, initial conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially 66 Great Britain, to Prance, to Spain, and
to Prassia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted.
I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which
vessel was, in May, 1961, prevented by the
commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had, shortly
before, been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause
the papers in the case to be communicated to
the proper committees.

Applications have been made to me by many

in pagers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroadesme from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments—have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish-American republics have protested against the ending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any state, without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protest such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have, at the same time, offered to the several states situated within the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, or Eavor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humans. Liberia and Hayi are, as yet, the only countries to which colonies of African descent from here, could go with certainty of being re-

mans. Laberta and rady is act, as yet, us only countries to which colonists of African descent from here, could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say anch persons, consemplating colonization, de not seem so willing to migrate to those cauntries, as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them, in this respect, is improving; and that, ere long, there will be an augmented, and considerable migration to both these countries, from the United States.

Inc. new commercial treaty between the

ó

is a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Referal Union.

The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a sendency to improve the revenue of the government, and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggress itself as most likely to be effective, it a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot that ho be ampletious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most dilig in consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the initiary and usval operations required for the suppression of the rebellions, have hitherto been met with a promptitude, and certainty, unusual in similar circumstances; and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disturrsements made nucessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

The suspension of specie payments by the mains, soon after the commencement of your last demands, be so conomically, or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so conomically, or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could then miniversal currency; and has satisfied, persistly, at least, and for the time, the long felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied.

A return to specie payments, however, at the ea

in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are alwas injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, promt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of white States noise, payable in coin, and tamiciently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained.

Is there, then, any other mode in which the secessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and

pe hade, and the great attyantage of a safe and antiform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain rable, as the organization of banking associa-tions, under a general act of Congress, well able, as the organization of banking associa-tions, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of United States bonds deposi-ted in the treasury. These notes, prepared un-der the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and con-tractions always into coin, would at once pro-ted likes eighnet the evils of a vicious curren-cy, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

is table against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compeniate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the noise, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public debt, employed as securities. The proposed system would create.

It is an additional recommendation of the proposed system would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the sec, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation, secured and unsecured, and arrived directions in the foreign of the sec, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various directualities, secured and unsecured, and unsecured, and unsecured, and unsecured uniform national circulation for the local and various directualities, secured and unsecured uniform national circulation for the form the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1909, were \$252,855,347.65, of which sum \$40,064,207.62 were derived from customs; \$17,85,217.754; from loans in all forms, \$253,606,000. The remainder, \$2,257,606, of which sum purposes, \$6,000,000 and the security of an arrest on public dept, \$6,100,000 and release and other like in the secur

\$13,013,546 etc.

It should be observed that the sum of \$60,000,000,000, expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted, both from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year \$407,785,920.97 and the expenditures, \$414,744,778.10.

Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose elatements and riews I invite your most candid and considerate atsention.

I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

The reports of the Secretaries of War, and of the Navy, are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than prief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those departments. Nor could I give a summary of them here, upon any principle, which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal preceding the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seconded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the logal States has been sufficient to produce a

say anch persons, consemplating colonization, de not seem so willing to imprate out the countries, as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them, in this respect, is improving; and that, ere long, there will be an augmented, and considerable impration to both these constries, from the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution.

A commercial and consular treaty has been engotiated, subject to the Senates consent, with Laberia; and a stimilar negotiation is now pending with the republic of Haytt. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures.

Our relations with Great Britain, Prance Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Demark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Tarkey, Morcoc, Chim, and Japan.

During the hast year there has not only been no change of our previous relation with the republic of our own continent, but, more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed; are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Cotta Rics, Hoodurns, Pern and Chillo.

The commission under the convention with the republic of New Granada closed its session, without having audited and passed upon, all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention with the republic of New Granada closed fits session, without having audited and passed upon, all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention with the closed and the convention with the republic of New Granada closed fits session, without having audited and passed upon, all the closed to the convention with the republic of New Granada closed fits session, without having and the project for connecting the United States and the republic of t

denspleions, which may be unjust stated. Information was received in bureau, from different sort time hostilities were common.

best stated. Information was received by the Indian bureau, from different sources should be stated. Information was received by the Indian bureau, from different sources should be supported by the Indian bureau. It was to be made upon the white settlements by all the ten made upon the white settlements by all the ten made upon the white settlements by all the received present the property of the property of the property of the removal of the ferrivary has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial cansideration whether our Indian system shall not be impressed in with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad. And this suggests the earliest completion of this road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now panding before them for subarging the chance and properties of the great canals in New York and Illinots, and being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and expectally to the vast interior region hereinafter to early a propose having propose and the subject. The military and commercial importance of enfarging the Charactic proposed the substitute of the Versical State of the proposed the Department of the propose of the 10th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the Versical the serious of a few months the department has even and a source of the subject of correspondence of the whole a correspondence of the construction of the correspondence of the subject to the Scenetzery of war, and now transmitted to Congress. I respect ally to the value intention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Co

bepartment of Acriculture of the United States to be organized.

The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months the department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the same of the same

erome me tribute and the second day of September last the twenty-second day of September last the Executive, respectively the Executive, respectively.

become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

Un the twenty-second day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectively recall your attention to what may be called "competenced enancipation to what may be called "competenced enancipation" in the second paragraph of the twenty of the people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is ofcertain durability "One generation cometh, but the earth abdesh forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider, and estimate, this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted to be the home of one national tantity; and it is not well adapted for twee, or more. It is vast extent, and its variety of climate and productions, sire of advantage, in this extent of the competence of the people of the two peers as former agas. Seems they might have been as former agas. Seems they might have been as former agas. Seems which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat. "One sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat the context. This is the only substantial dispute. "One sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat the people of the two periods. This is the only substantial dispute that is a period of the people able by the differenced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people ablde by the dry legal obligation in babl cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases of the people imperfectly supp

partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

"Physically specking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husbask and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of seath other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to lace, and inservourse, either annual face to lace, and inservourse, either annuals in the control of the country cannot be removed advantageous, or more satisfactory, effect sentences also make treaties, easier than friends can make lawa! Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens, than laws can among friends! Suppose you go to war, you cannot light always; and when, after much lose on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, its to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable.

both sides; while nearly all its remaining length, are inserely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass, by writing it down on paper, or parchiment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, it it comes, gives up, on the part of the seculity of the second of the

with all other constitutional obligations upon the section second from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

But there is agolier difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky mountains, and south by the line along and which includes part of Virginian meets and the property of Daknots, Nebraska, sund part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—expectainly more than one million of square miles. One half as populous as Massachusetta already is, it would have more than sevenly-five millions of people. A glance at the maps shows of the republic. The other parts are hat ourginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest, as also the richest, in undeveloped resources.

In the production of provisions, grams, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has, as yet, been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amont of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnificent region has no reaconat, touches no overa may where. As part of one nation, its people now fluit and may be very man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarranaing and one our stream of these outlets, not

onerous trade regulations.

And this is true, wherever a dividing, or boundary line, may be fixed. Place it between the now free and since country, or place it outle of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and etill the truth remains, that none south of it, can trade to any port or place south of it, can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outletts, east, west, and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vasi interior region. Which of the three may be the best, is no proper question. All, are better than either; and all, of right, belong to the people, and to their successors forever. True to

In this view, I reco

ion of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures (or conventions) to legislatures and the said legislatures (or conventions) to legislatures and the said legislatures (or conventions) to legislatures (or conventions) to legislatures (or conventions) to legislatures (or conventions) to legislatures (or compensation from the United States as follows, to will "The President of the United States as said deliver to every State, honds of the United States having interest at the rate of — per cent per annum, to an amount equal to the agreement of the Convention of the United States, and the eighth consist of the United States, and interest shall begin to run upon any each bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid, and afterwards relaxionations on the United States the proper time of the delivery as aforesaid, and afterwards relaxionation on the United States the bonds so reconstruction to the United States the states th

iterest paid thereon.

"Anticle — All slaves who shall have actual freedom by the chances of the he shall no them, at the same compensated for them, at the same compensated for them, at the same consistent of provided for States adopting abolishment of layery, but in such way, that no slave shall set wice secounted for.

"ARTICLE.... Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide, for colonizing free colored persons, with their own concerning of the colored persons, with their own concerning the colored persons, with the colored persons of the colored persons, with the colored persons of the colored person

free colored persons, with their own consent, free colored persons, with their own consent, and person place or places without the United Status place or places without the United Status place or places without the United Status places of the Union always the rebellion conditions the Union there is great diversity of sentiment, and of policy, in regard to slavery, and the African race amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery, some would abolish it auddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would recompensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would return them to be sent the status of the st

inspiring assurance that their posterity bases be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State, choosing to act under it, to abolish slawny now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole-st any part of the period; and it obliges no two States part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compento proceed alike. It also provides for compenpart of the period; and it obliges no two states to proceed silke. It shop provides for compensation, and generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual six very, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object. Yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of commiting the commensation of the property—property acquired by descent, or by purchase, the same a nay other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are soot more responsible for the original introduction of this property, than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be safe to say, that the South has been more responsible than the North, for its continuance. If, then, for a fail it is done at a common charge! And if, with less money, or money more said.

common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge!

And it, with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone, the war since the sam we have expended in the war since the sam we have expended in the war since the sam we emancipation was proposed last Mach, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war, than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay sessething as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a larger one. And it is casier to pay a large sum than it is to pay it arger one. And it is casier to pay any sun when we are able than it is to pay it erfore we are able. The war requires large sime, and requires them at Older.

old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which is divide. Trace through, from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one, third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length, are inverse, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length, are inverse, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length, are inverse unerely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence.

tion.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase, for the several decennial periods, to be as follows: 1700. 5,099.87 55.37 per cent. ratio of increase 1700. 7,509.814 53.47 cm. 1700. 18,090.814 53.47 cm. 1700. 18,090.800.214 51.5 cm. 18,000.800.214 5

This shows an average decennial increase of the per cent. In population through the severage typ years from our first, to our last cenus y taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase, in one of these seven periods, is either two per cent. below, or two per cent. above the average; thus showing how infectible, and consequently, have reliable, the law of increase in our case, is. Assuming that it will continue gives the following results:

here show that our country may be as a Europe now is, at some point to an Europe now is, at some point to an elife the source of the country to an elife the country to the country of the

elves relinquish the chance, by the folly rils of distunton, or by long and exhau-rer springing from the only great eleme-lational discord among us. While it can be foreseen exactly how much one huge e-ter of second among the line of the second line line of the second line line is the second line line in the second line line is the second line is the se

er than unpaid interest accumulates on debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delay payment of what is justly due; but it shows a great importance of time in this connection the great advantage of a policy by which shall not have so pay until we number a in would have so what, by a different policy, would have so have the we number? Unitry-one millions. It will be much harder to prisow in dollar will be much harder to prisow the dollar will be much harder to prisow the dollar will be much harder to prisow the fact will be a dollar for emancipation on proposed plan. And then the latter will cost blood, no precious life. It will be a saving both.

social no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of propose therein contemplated. Some of them, and the contemplated in the contemplated of the conte

the north decide for itself, whether to receiv them?
Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward, because of the abolishment of slavery in this District, last spring. What I have said of the proportion of fre-colored persons to the whites, in the District, from the census of 1850, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those mad tree by the act of Congress abolishing slaver here. ere.
The plan consisting of these articles is rec-nended, not but that a restoration of the local authority would be accepted withou

mended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption.

Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1893, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely edoption, I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And accommendation this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for emancipation, before this plantable with a doperation of the plantacted upon, is bereby extrestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional te all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is gresented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently would cost, considery on an approximation of payment, and times of payment, and times of payment, and times of payment of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much very much—that it would cost to the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much very much—that it would cost to the war, if we rely solely upon force.

easer pand than will be the additional cost of the war, it we rely solely upon farce. It is mise—very much—that it would cost no blood at the concurrence of, first two-diment constitutions have, it enance become such without the concurrence of, first two-diment constitutions have the concurrence of, first two-diments of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the stave States. Their concurrence, it obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation, at an very distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress matter. Nor do I forget than fairned to the congress matter, the contract of the union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress matter. Nor do I forget that it wise of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yournelves, in any under earnestness I may seem to display.

But doubted, then, that the plant propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood! Is a toolbed that it would restore the national authority and authoral propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood! Is a toolbed that it would restore the national authority and authoral propose. It is not expenditure of money and of blood! Is not outside that it would be tere! The money and of the constitution of the surface of

them derived ves, and then we omittave our country.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot vacape hatory. We, of this Congress and this administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, on insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The flery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not a very we are for the Union. The world will not have the Union. The world knows whose to nave the Union. The world knows whose to nave the Union. The world knows whose the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the Adac, we assure freedom to the free-hondrable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best, hope of earth Other means may succeed; this, could not fall. The way is plate, praceful, generous, for the country of the country

APRAHAM LINCOLN

The undersigned commenced, in the a December, 1800, the publication, in this

It is printed on a large sheet by forty-two inches, and is furni

rice stated below. It contains all the original matter of th Daily National Republican, with the exception of local news not interesting to country sub-

It will give full reports of the process Congress, and of the other Departments National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the ountry. The receive special attention, and, in all respects the effort will be made to establish the charac-ter of the National Republican as a Family

Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of tention of the central point of the cen the current military operations, great attention will be paid to furnishing the readers of the National Republican with full, and especially with accorate, accounts of the progress of the

In politics, the paper is Republican, sustain-ing the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it,

and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresen tations which have made those principles so distateful to the South.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, hat the projectors of the National Republican sope to make it useful. To the whole country hey offer a journal which will discuss nationa olitics from a national stand-point, and which vill never be swerved from patriotic duty by

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where the street of the country is estimated to make a more hearty wish than our see Gen. McDowell fully vindicated.

Number of Bens in the Hospital.

Number of Bens in the Hospital.

Number of Bens in the Hospital Supplies.—The number of whooker.

Presbyterian Church—Georgetown. B. Knick-rbocker.
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'B. Hubbard.
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Quartermaster's—17th street.

STRIKING IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—All the news Administration know where and how to strike at the vitals of the rebellion. Troops are pourstruck, and at the right place.

decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue;

Oystern in cause not air tight not filted to preserve the contents beyond a brief period of time are not subject to taxation; when, however, meats, fish or shell fish are pickled in cause or other air-tight vessels, for the purpose and with the expectation of preserving such articles for considerable periods of time, they are subject to a tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem; nor does such liability depend upon any previous preparation of the articles for the purpose of aiding in their preservation. The exemption is due exclusively to the fact that the cause or other packages are not air-tight, and that the contents are not thereby nor by other means preserved. In each case it is the duty of the assessor to consider and decide these questions.

and decide these questions.

Brigadier General Frank E. Patterson, —The remains of Brigadier General Frank E. Patterson, late in command of the Third Brigade, Siekhes' Division, were taken to Philadelphia on Basurday evening. He shot himself with a pistol through the heart, about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, while laboring, it is supposed, under temporary aberration of the mind, he having been very low-spirited and despondent for the past two weeks. It will be remembered that his brigade, at the advance to Warrenton, was ordered to Catlett's station, where the enemy appeared —and, as erroneously supposed, in force—when he fell back with his command, for which he was censured by Gen. Bickles. for which he was censured by Gen. Sickles. This preyed on his mind, and is the only manis preyed on his mind, and is the can be in which the lamentable affair can be counted for. He was a brave and popular the balance by his command. The officer, much beloved by his command. The brigade is at present under the command of Brigadier General Revere, late colonel of the 7th New Jersey volunte

The New York Times, of Monday, has

The New York Times, of Monday, has the following mischlevous paragraph:
"Burnside is on the eve of a struggle within the small space between our capital and the rebel capital, which will almost certainly decide the fate of one or the other of these capitals, and may even decide the fate of this rebellion or of our beloved Union."

The fate of this rebellion, or of the Union, is

not to be decided by any single battle, to be fought anywhere, and least of all in Virginia. We have had an indecisive war in that State for twenty months. Jeff. Davis says he can continue it for twenty years. There never was but one way to put down the rebellion, and that is, to put down slavery, and that is to be done in the cotton States. No conceivable result of any campaign in the border States will end this war.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.—The following examining surgeons have been appointed by Commissioner Berrett: Dr. Josiah S. Hendricks, Madison, Ind.

Dr. E. S. Gale, Vevay, Ind. Dr. Wm. T. S. Cornetts, Versailles, Ind. Dr. Jas. F. Dodds, Bloomington, Ind. Dr. Wm. A. Pugh, Rushville, Ind.

Dr. H. T. Butler, Noblesville, Ind. Dr. M. M. Sutta, Goshen, Ind.

Dr. John W. Boody, Greensburg, Ind. Dr. John W. Crosks, Rockport, Ind.

Dr. Jas. Bunce, Galesburg, Ill. Dr. Alex. Hewetson, St. Clairville, O. Dr. Chas. Beardsley, Oskaloosa, Iowa. THE SOUTHWEST .- The correspondent at La

irange of the Cincinnati Gasette writes, November 15: vember 15:

"I have authority for stating that General
Halleck has given Gen. Grant full power to
conduct the campaign in the Mississippi Valley according to his own discretion, with the
assurance of all the aid that may be required

from Washington. This intelligence, which is confirmed by the large reinforcements already sent to General Grant, will be most gratifying to the country. While it is seen that Gen. Grant occupies the most important position in the field, the public are watching his movements with as much confidence as interest. The greatness of his achievements and the uniformity of his success justify this general feeling of hopefulness. The right man in the right place, sustained by the Administration here, will not fall to crush

the rebellion.

MARINE ENGINES.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a marine on-. Waters.
Cliffburne—21st st. Henry Bryant,
Columbian—14th st., Col. Col. T. A. Crosh.
College—Georgetown. J. M. Brown.
Cranch—E St. Baptist Church, 6th and E sts.

arc, however, articles used which are in themare, however, articles used which are in themselves manufactures, and which are known to commerce as such; these are, of course, subject to taxation, and should be assessed as other manufactures. If the builder of a marine engine is himself the manufacturer of an article used in the structure, as a steam pump or cop-per pipe, he becomes liable, as a manufacturer, whenever there is a removal for sale or con

> GEN. McDowell. - We lay before our readers of inquiry Wednesday, in the case of Maj. Ger eral McDowell.

We give the General's statement, and plan of investigation proposed by him, serbat was taken by our reporter on the spot. It is a well considered and succinct paper, and it will be seen from it that the General does not shrink from a thorough investigation into the conduct of his several campaigns. It will be seen, also, that he proposes to summon several able and Kalorama—21st street, near Boundary. B. patriotic officers to attend upon this investigation, and to give destimony thereon. None can have a more hearty wish than ourselves to

NUMBER OF BEDS IN THE HOSPITALS, AND Hospital, Supplies.—The number of beds in the hospitals of the country is estimated to be etween eighty and ninety thousand. These beds, complete, cost \$42.00 each.

The hospital supplies at present on hand in the medical department, are said to be sufficient to supply 600,000 men for three months.

SURGEONS ORDERED TO THE FIELD.—By comand of Major General Burnside, the following medical officers now serving in the various ho pitals of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and vicinity have been ordered to report without delay for duty with their respective regimenter

Surgeon S. D. Freeman, 42d Pa. Assistant Surgeons B. S. Callin, 2d N. Y.; ES G. Derby, 94th N. Y.; H. E. Gates, 80th N. Y.; Albert Utter, 36th N. Y.; J. M. Palmer, 85th N. om the West exhibit the great fact that the Y.; W. B. Schemmerhorn, 37th N. Y.; H. Duane, 59th N. Y.; Eugene Schumo, 2d N. Y.; G. Heinhert, 20th N. Y.; E. F. Sixcox, 18th Mass.;

ing down the Mississippi. General Grant has J. W. Miller, 120th N. Y.; B. F. Taft, 30th Mass.; een reinforced, and the expedition of General John D. Hall, 24th N. Y.; G. Reno, 66th N. Y.: McClernand is on the move. The force under W. A. Talmage, 25th N. Y.; H. W. Owen, 75th General Banks, with which Texas is to be liber-Ohio; J. F. Brown, 105th N. Y.; J. F. Day, 15th ated, is being made ready at the proper ports. Maine; J. M. Goff, 17th N. Y.; M. L. Rowland, The Administration will take good care of 118th Penn.; Charles B. Laschells, 12th Penn. Richmond, but they will also take good care of Cav.; C. Marshall, 71st Penn.; S. C. McCorthe Southwest. Everything is moving well, mick, 184th Penn.; J. W. Fitzpatrick, 9th Mass.; unless all the signs are deceptive. The people T. L. Gibbs, 15th N. Y.; G. D. Bassett, 67th N. may be assured that stunning blows are to be Y.; Sylvester Bunton, 2d N. H.; J. Sawyer, 10th Maine; W. R. Barnes, 76th N. Y.